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Without Concealment.—Without Compromise.

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Pro-Slavery.

The following is the report of the Senate Committee in South Carolina, on the subject of the extension of Slavery.

Report of the Committee on Federal Relations, on that portion of the Governor's Message relative to the Wilmot Proviso, and other resolutions on the same subject.

"The Committee on Federal Relations, to whom was referred the resolutions of Virginia, accompanying the Governor's message, on the subject of the Wilmot Proviso, and also certain resolutions of the Senate on the same subject, beg leave to report:

"That South Carolina most cordially responds to said resolutions, as embodying the true interpretation of the Constitution of the United States on the subject, and as pointing out the most wise course for this State to pursue. It cannot have been unnoticed by the most casual observer, that within the last few years the abolition party of this country has been increasing in numbers, and growing bolder and more flagitious attempts to foment a spirit of insubordination among our slaves, and to destroy the value of this species of property. To consummate this purpose, that party has left no means unresorted to. Against the slave owner they have excited every bad passion, and seized upon every opportunity to ridicule and misrepresent him. Regardless of our laws, they have deluded and enticed away our slaves, and when detected in the theft, and convicted by the judgment of their own courts, have trampled on the law, and put its executive officers at defiance. Availing themselves of the Press, they have proselyted the fanatic and the fool, and have lighted it into firebrands, which they have hurled into our midst, to inflame the minds of the deluded victims of their instruction to the business of insurrection and midnight butchery.

"The slave owner has been pictured as a monster, exceeding in atrocious practices all others in cruelty and barbarity, and, from the alleged enormity of his life, he has been denied Christian fellowship, and even his departing soul has been pursued at death, and by a solid assumption of Divine intelligence, denied even a hope of Heaven. The press, the public assembly, the Legislatures, and the pulpit itself, have all participated in such denunciations.

"It has been vain that the defenders of Slavery have showed that the system has existed in every age of the world—that it was established in the Old, and sanctioned in the New Testament. In vain have they brought to view that the system was forced upon them by Great Britain, and that the Northern and European States were the most active and most benefited traffickers in human flesh. In vain have they demonstrated that the system as now practiced has greatly ameliorated the condition of the race, and that no plan ever suggested or attempted for his emancipation has proved other than a heavier bondage—all in vain! Reason has been overthrown, and the fanatic and the bigot have warmed into a maddened zeal, which threatens nothing short of a violation of our rights or destruction to the Union. Nor have the diffusions which have been spread on the subject been of recent origin. As far back as the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, the question of Slavery was one of immediate excitement, and which produced the most angry feelings among the framers of that instrument. Fortunately, however, for the Union, though perhaps not so fortunately for ourselves, a compromise was effected, and while the existing institution of Slavery was to be observed, full guarantees for its future protection were promised. Among other cases for our protection, these were insisted upon—that to each State should be guaranteed a republican form of Government, [Art. iv. § 4;] that every citizen should be secured in life, liberty, and property, [Amend. v.;] and while Congress was to have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting territory or other property belonging to the United States, nothing contrary to the Constitution was to be so construed as to prejudice the claims of the United States or any particular State, [Art. iv. § 3.]

"With these solemn guarantees, it was to be hoped that the fanatical spirit would cease the question of Slavery, and again drag it forth to madden and distract the land. Much, however, as such an occurrence was to be deprecated, it has unfortunately presented itself, and, under the guilty profanation of liberty, parties have grown up, and, infusing their spirits into the Legislatures of several States, have induced them to declare, 'that the existence of Slavery is a great calamity—an immense social and political evil; that it ought to be abolished as soon as that end can be effected peaceably and constitutionally; and that in view of this they will strenuously resist the annexation of any new territory to this Union, in which the institution of Slavery is to be tolerated or established.'

"Such, then, is in substance the legislative resolve of at least two of the sovereign States of our Union—most, if not all of them, from time to time, have transmitted their resolves, as notices to the Executive of those State; and heretofore, and even upon her character, and aggressions on her rights, have been repelled by a return of the resolutions to the States whence they emanated.

"Your Committee will not dwell upon the progressive steps by which the abolition party has arrived at its present position of strength, nor will they discuss whether that strength is to be attributed to, and from the temporary position of other parties. It is enough to know that this party has its Representatives in the Congress of the United States, which after session, insulting us with their vile denunciations, and defaming with their falsehoods; that they have disregarded all compromises which have made them, and, in two instances during the past session, have refused to observe any of the features of that compromise; and, as if gaining boldness by their outrages, they have, during the same session, trampled down our constitutional guarantees, and have, in the popular branch of Congress, declared, 'to prohibit the extension of Slavery in all territory to be hereafter acquired by the United States.'—Again: these gross encroachments on our constitutional rights, it is matter of public information that South Carolina is not likely to become the only protestant. Conscious that usurpation of right grows more reckless when submitted to, and silence under wrong becomes ignominious, the slave States have at length been aroused, and, with Virginia in the lead, are speaking out with an emphasis that will not be mistaken. Your Committee, therefore, in the language of our Executive, earnestly recommend for adopting the following resolutions of the Legislature of Virginia, as a correct exposition of our rights, and as pointing out the proper principles of action, together with a resolution expressive of the opinion of this Legislature as to the course to be pursued in the event of the passage of those resolutions by Congress."

Frederick Douglass, the nigger pet of the British Abolitionists, has fled upon Rochester, as the place in which to establish an abolition paper, for which the funds have been furnished in England, for the express and impudently avowed object of destroying the Constitution and Union of the United States.—We heard this saucy nigger in the Broadway Tabernacle, boast of his hatred to this Government and his institutions, and boast of the encouragement he received on the other side of the Atlantic. Delphini and Cleveland have been spoken of as the place selected by the British emissary for the scene of his operations: but his new paper is to be under the auspecius of the "North Star," to be published in Rochester.

We do not know what the worthy citizens of Rochester will do in this case—or whether they will think it beneath them to do anything. Douglass, considered as an individual, is a mere beggar, on both sides of the Atlantic, is of little importance—a smart, unprincipled mulatto. Still the establishment and apparent success of the paper there will be a serious detriment to the place; and as a moderate sum of money would, doubtless, indnce Douglass to go to Terre Haute, Ogle County, in Canada, where he will be much more at home, the Rochester people will do well to buy him off.—*Sunday Dispatch.*

Selections.

THE AMISTED CASE.

Mr. Giddings made an ineffectual effort on Tuesday to refer to a Special Committee so much of the President's Message as relates to the Amistad Negroes. In supporting this motion he gave a history of this unprecedented case. We copy a portion of his speech from the *National Intelligencer*:

When the general appropriation bill was under consideration in the Senate at the last session, an amendment was attached to it giving fifty thousand dollars as a compensation for these slaves to the claimants. This amendment was voted down here; and, after hearing the exposé of his venerable friend who sat before him, (Mr. ADAMS,) of some fifteen minutes, I presumed that the gentlemen were willing to vote for it in Committee, and in the House only forty. It was hurled unceremoniously from that body, and stamped with the indignant reprobation of the House; and, having lain over only from that time—the close of the last session—they were recommended by the President to make this appropriation, to tax their constituents, to pay over the money to these dealers in human flesh.

The President, I think, was not to send this subject to the Committee on Foreign Affairs; and on naming a Select Committee, he said he had no desire or wish to be placed upon that Committee.—But it was his desire that the venerable gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. ADAMS), who had stood in the relation of counsel to this case from its commencement, should be placed upon it; and then he should like to see placed upon it some of the ablest statesmen and lawyers on the other side of the case; so that both sides of the question might be fully presented, and that we should not hereafter have the records of the country falsified.

It was his understanding, to send this subject to a Select Committee, that a report might be drawn up and sent to the people, that they might be thoroughly informed in relation to it. He did not know but that it was his duty to speak more at length on this matter; but he would only say that the President had urged them—to do what? To sustain the Spanish slave-trade? No, sir—not to tax the people, to take that which they earn by the sweat of their brows, to pay men engaged in the slave-trade for the value of their cargoes of human flesh! This was a subject not agitated by him; it was urged upon them by the President, and it had been again and again urged upon them by the Secretary of Foreign Affairs. He wished to disabuse the minds of any who thought he had agitated this question. He would take this occasion to say that he had never introduced the question of Slavery here but to redeem the North from all participation in it—from all unconstitutional participation in it. He had, in his hand a resolution which had been passed by the Legislature of South Carolina, and he rejoiced that he had one occasion to speak with approbation of the action of South Carolina on the subject of Slavery.

The honourable gentleman here read the resolutions to which he referred, which were understood to depend upon the right of the States to interfere with Slavery in the South, and also to Congress under the Constitution to exercise any control over it. These, he said, were the resolutions which were communicated by the North. For himself he responded most heartily to the resolutions. They had no power to cause the abolition of Slavery in the South; nor had Congress the right to require the North to give the institution of Slavery any support. He desired emphatically to repeat that they had here no power whatever to interfere with the institution of Slavery. This position was so clearly sustained by the Constitution that he who runs may read. The gentleman, then, of South Carolina resolutions was true. We have no right to interfere with it. We never had any right to interfere with it. Every movement in relation to it which this House has taken on the jurisdiction was a violation of the Constitution. And yet the President now asked them to interfere with that accursed institution which had thrown a blight upon the land. He asked them to do that which the people had no right to meddle with, to establish, uphold, or put it down, and he hoped this House would put down the attempt of the President in this particular. Would the Representatives of the North make such a concession? Would they fully party yield their manhood to such dictation of the President? If the Chairman of the Committee of the District of Columbia were present he would ask him if there was any propriety of Congress making the laws of Congress by which they had exercised jurisdiction over this subject in this District? He directed attention to the slave-pen in full view of this Capitol, in which there was more sighing, and weeping, and groaning, and more human suffering than imagination could paint. From all connection with such cruelties he wished the people that he represented to be absolved. He hoped, therefore, that Congress would refuse to entertain the subject, and not be enveied by the President to perpetuate and encourage the infliction of pain and misery. He desired to wash his hands of it.

He called the attention of the House to the effect of such interference. It was to encourage the slave-trade on the coast of Africa: it was to involve us in the crime of the Spanish slave-trade; and he (Mr. G.) was not involved us in a war, in which now so much American blood was being poured out, and the treasures of the nation were squandered with an extravagance which was perfore unknown to this nation. We, then, the gentlemen of the North prepared to respond to the call of the President to assist the Spanish in the establishment of the slave-trade? Is our action on this important subject at this session of Congress would make an interesting chapter in the biography of many American statesmen. He called upon Representatives of the Union from every section of the Union to come forward and meet this question without excitement. The position which he had laid down, and which he thought now sustain, was that this House had no right to interfere with the subject. They had no right to sustain it in any State of this Union. They had no right to impose on any free State the duty of meddling with it. He hoped, then, that this position would be sustained, so that no otherwise would interfere with a violation of the Constitution. They of the North had neither the power nor the constitutional right to interfere with it. If their institution were a right to interfere with it. If their institution were a blessedness to the South take all its blessedness to themselves. If it were a curse, let the North be saved from its malign influences. That the North saved from its malign influences. That the North saved from its malign influences. That the North

their course to give the public that strong and fixed determination not to terminate the war without some substantial indemnity. I do not allude to your voting on the bill recognizing the existence of war between the Republic of Mexico and the United States. No one knows better than myself, that you voted for the bill with the view of furnishing immediate relief to Gen. Taylor and his army—and not in reference to the war—that you even protested and remonstrated against that interpretation being put upon your vote. You have often thus passed, and the war was authorized, most of you continued to vote appropriations to prosecute the war with the object expressed of acquiring territory as indemnity. I am almost say I cannot see how the two can be reconciled—how your vote to acquire territory can be justified, and at the same time your opposition to the avowed object of history as means of indemnity, when it is acknowledged on all sides, that that is the only means by which it can be acquired.

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Now, I have delivered my opinion with this candor and frankness which I hope become my position on this floor. I shall now propose nothing, but if I find that I can be supported in these, my views, I will undertake to raise a committee to deliberate, after consulting with those officers who are now fortunately in this city, upon the best defensive line that can be run. If I should be fortunately adopted, we may not get peace immediately. The war may continue for some years, but we will accomplish that all-important consideration—the extrication of ourselves and the country from this entanglement with Mexico.

THE TEN REGIMENT BILL.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN P. HALE.

IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE, January 6, 1848.

The Bill to raise, for a limited time, an additional military force, was read a third time.

The question being on the passage of the bill,

Mr. Hale, of New Hamshire said: Feeling compelled, from my convictions of duty, to take a course in reference to this bill, in which, I am aware, very few Senators will entirely coincide, I have thought, that as to the sphere in which I move, that it was due to those who placed me in the position I occupy, to let my vote upon the bill go not accompanied with the reasons which have induced me to take the course which I am about to take. I would have been glad, if either of the Senators who favored the Senate with their views in opposition to this bill. I would have been glad, if the action of the Senate upon the bill had been delayed until the communication coming from the several Departments, and which we were well nigh getting, had been placed before us, so that we might have had all the light that could be shed upon the subject in my mind, is a dark subject at the lightest; but seeing that the bill is likely to go through the forms of legislation, and become a law without having those lights before us, I have thought it necessary to trespass briefly upon the time of the Senate, in order to express the views which I entertain. It may be said that the bill is not much in need of light, because I have already declared that I shall here ready to vote against it in any of its forms; against any measures for the supply of troops, either regulars or volunteers, (and if there are any other kinds, I go against them,) because I stand prepared to vote against the appropriation of a single dollar beyond the simple amount—as I have before suggested—which will be sufficient to bring home your troops by the shortest and cheapest route. Entertaining these views, before entering upon the discussion of the bill, I want to say a word in regard to the sentiment which I have heard avowed here, and elsewhere, and it is—that when the country is engaged in war, we lose all discretion, we have nothing to do but go for all measures that are demanded of us—an appeal being made to our patriotism, patriotism only can find rightful action in a support of the war—that those who entertain patriotism where else, and that the administration which has been so fortunate or unfortunate as to engage the country in a war, has only to appeal to the country, and expect to receive no other response except hearty and unanimous support. And this doctrine is not confined to this country in such high places, that the President of the United States has deemed me as treason, the opposition of Congress, although his mode of prosecuting the war is not accord with their convictions. I recollect but one incident in my reading of history which is analogous. It is stated by an English historian that when Queen Elizabeth had summoned her Parliament, and they were about to organize for business, she sent her messenger to them with this royal mandate; the mandate was, in substance, that that they did not meddle with affairs of State, "because," said she, "such things are altogether beyond the compass of your narrow understandings." Well, our royal President did not follow exactly in the footsteps of Elizabeth. He did not go quite so far in undermining the Congress, but their patriotism. Now, let us see where this doctrine will carry us. Let us see to what it will lead. Suppose you should have an administration of the most corrupt administration—mind I do not say that this is such an Administration, or that we are ever likely to have such a one. But suppose that such a one were possible—and that the measures of the President had become excessingly odious, oppressive, burdensome, and intolerable, and that notes of disapprobation were beginning to be heard from the people assembled in their primary meetings: that the cases of oppression began to penetrate the walls of the palace, and the President, finding that he could not stand against the united will of an injured people, what has he to do? Why, he has to desist in the course of wrong-doing, or to retrace his steps? No, Sir, this is not the path to popularity; according to his new school of ethics and morals, for he has only to engage the country into war, and, if he can manage so skilfully, as to involve the country in two wars at once, so much the better—for then he will be wisely placed by common consent at the head of the darkest hue may wash itself and be clean. Sir, I utterly deny the soundness of this doctrine, that Congress ought to have no discretion, no right to exercise any discretion, but be borne down by the President in every measure that he may recommend, granting the supplies. If there ever is a time when opposition should be rightful, proper, merciful, and necessary, it is when everything that is wrong, it is at a time when, through the acts of the Administration, the country is burdened with an unnecessary war; when the fruits of industry are consumed for the support of such war, and when we are surrounded by all the horrors which war brings in its train. If there ever is a time for opposition, it is when upon their individual judgment, reflection, and responsibility, it is such a time; and such is our position now, and we are there by the unrighteous, unnecessary, and illegal acts of the President. I propose, I say, to do what I may, feeble as it may be, to place the country right. I have never learned in that school of moral or political science that by persevering in an unconstitutional and wrong course, we shall ever come right at last.

And, Sir, there is another view which is sometimes taken, which certainly does not accord with my own convictions, and upon which I would say a word or two at this time, (and I do it with deference to the opinions of abler men about me,) and which relates to the course which those should take who think the war to be wrong and radically wrong. Why, I think I have heard an idea something like this: The country is engaged in a war which is unjustifiable—we cannot justify it to ourselves—we see clearly it is wrong—nevertheless, we are now at war, and the President calls on us for supplies of men and money, and Senators say that they do not vote for the war, but by some sort of a process which escapes my comprehension, they imagine they are going to throw the responsibility on the President. I do not think we can understand how they are to escape their due share of responsibility, they must share the responsibility with the President, let the character of the act be what it may. If the war be wrong, put an end to it at once. I have no doubt the President will be sustained in the course and opposition of this kind. You will hear nothing about a factious opposition in the organ of the Administration.—The President would care little for the denunciations of the whole world, if it were opposition of this kind. It is very like Sam Weller, who happened to find himself in prison, and a person he met was inquiring of the nature of having a thousand pound left to him by will, which circumstance was the occasion of his imprisonment. "I wish," exclaimed he, "that any man enough would try to ruin me in that way." Just so with the President. You will him to do what he will, at the same time you vote him all the men and money that he asks you for.

Believing that the cause of this war is radically wrong, I hold it to be the first, the plainest, and the most direct duty of those who think as I do, to withhold supplies, and compel the President to do what is right, or retire from office. Believing there is a strict and pertinent analogy between the course to be pursued by Congress, and that which is taken by the British Parliament, I consider that the course of those who think the war wrong, is plain and clear, and admits of no mistake. Upon a question of voting supplies, I think the very first thing to be inquired into by Congress, is, whether the object for which the supplies are demanded is a correct and legitimate object. If it be determined that the object is a proper one, let the supplies be granted—if otherwise, withhold them. This is my understanding of the nature of our Constitution. I have heard our Government spoken of as a Government of checks and balances, but what was you speak of the President having the power to make war unconstitutionally and illegally, I cannot understand the cause or propriety of that course of conduct which would sustain him in his unconstitutional act.

Believing, then, that the question of this war is a question which ought to be discussed; that it lies at the very bottom of the question of supplies, I will proceed to give my views to the Senate and the country, of this war. And, as I suggested the other day, in the few remarks which I had the honour to submit, I believe that the cause of the war lies a little deeper than any that has been assigned by those who have expressed their opinions upon the subject. I believe that the question, whether it arose from the march of Gen. Taylor to the Rio Grande, or whether any of these denied or temporary movements were the immediate cause of the war, is entirely irrelevant. The cause, Sir, lies deeper than any of these; and when I speak of the cause of the war, you permit me to say, that I do it with no desire to introduce exciting or angry topics, or to arouse unpleasant feeling; but having a duty to perform here, I must do it fearlessly—I must do my duty as an American Senator, feeble as it may be—and I must do it without waiving one iota of this war, I must express my conviction, beyond a cavil or a doubt, to be, that it lies in the avowed policy of the American Government—a policy which has been gradually growing into existence—the extension of human slavery over all its primary motives of action. And when I say this, let me be understood. I refer to the principle avowed in the Executive correspondence which preceded the annexation of Texas to the United States, and I mean to say, that in approaching this question, I do it with a desire and a disposition to do full justice to the officers of this Government who were engaged in these negotiations. I will do them the justice to say, that what they did, they did manfully and above board. There was no concealment. They avowed their principles. They were very different from that of a set of men we have among us, called Northern men with Southern principles—men who profess to be against Slavery, but who are nevertheless effectually enslaved to interest, ready to do Slavery's bidding. That was not the case with the men to whom I have referred. They came out boldly and avowed the object at which they aimed, and the means by which they proposed to attain it. I do not wish to be misunderstood.

In that correspondence the objects of this Government are avowed, as much beyond controversy, as anything can possibly be. The first object is to be found in a letter sent from the throne of Eternal light, to write this upon the wall over your door. I would not flash conviction more readily to the mind than is done by a perusal of that correspondence. I will not go through the whole of it, but will content myself with asking the clerk to read and asking him to read an extract from this letter.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, August 8, 1843.

SIR: A private letter from Texas to a citizen of Maryland, then in London, contains the following passage:

"I learn, from a source entitled to the fullest confidence, that the object of the Hon. Mr. Anderson's mission to the Abolitionists of Texas to negotiate with the British Government; that he has seen Lord Aberdeen, and submitted his project for the abolition of Slavery in Texas, the object of it, that there shall be organized a company in England who shall advance a sum sufficient to pay for the slaves now in Texas, on their transportation from Texas beyond the sum it is advanced shall be paid over as an indemnity for the property liberated in slaves;" and I am sure that the Texan Minister to say to you, that Lord Aberdeen has agreed that the British Government will guarantee the payment of the money on this loan, upon condition that the Texan Government will abolish Slavery."

This proposition, it will be seen, was exceedingly simple and easy to be understood. It announced, not that there was a company in existence a set of fanatical politicians, to decoy away the slaves, not to steal them—nothing of that sort—but a proposition had been entertained, by which the Government and shareholders of Texas agreed to abolish Slavery, and for this agreement on their part, it was said that a company had agreed to advance a stipulated price. What right had our Government to interfere? The Secretary says "a movement of this sort cannot be contemplated in silence." I agree with him; but what should every American heart have said, when it was found that a scheme of this kind was on foot. Should they not have come out in thunder-tones from the tops of the Almighty God, that such a scheme of benevolence as that had even been thought of. I think the Secretary says well in saying that silence could not long exist.

The Secretary further says, "Such an attempt upon any neighbouring country would necessarily be viewed by this Government with the deepest concern."

Certainly, they should have looked on with deep concern, as they do now, to see the Abolitionists in Steeples by the side of dying love, now gathering hope from the tombs, that the smiles of health will again smooth the wrinkles of fever, and trembling lest the pall of despair should settle on our hopes.

Again, he says, "It cannot be permitted to succeed without the most vigorous and persevering efforts on our part of authority so serious to every part of our country; so serious to New Hampshire, to Massachusetts, and the other New England States." And, Sir, this is the whole in a nutshell

results of the abolition of Slavery. We shall make from it copious extracts, which justify that act of the British Government, considered merely as a question of political economy, as well as the more recent work of the other European powers, who are following with their own colonies, the noble example set them by the Government of Great Britain.

Speeches in Congress—The Whig Party.

We occupy a large portion of this number with speeches made in Congress during the last week. The first is from Mr. Giddings's exposure of the Amistad Case, places the proposed important and infamous support of the Foreign Slave Trade in a clear light. The proposal to pay certain Spanish pirates—for such they are by our laws—a loss on an unsuccessful piratical expedition, was worthy of the existing Government of the United States, and it should excite no one's surprise that the Whig House should reject Mr. Giddings's modest proposition, to refer the subject to a select Committe.

Mr. Calhoun's speech we give almost entire, leaving out only such passages in which the speaker illustrated at greater length, and with more force, some of his positions. It abounds with forcible and important truths, and would, from any other man, no doubt, receive a cordial response at the South. But esteeming Mr. Calhoun, as we do, as the most independent, and most farseeing Statesman of the times, we regret that he should be seeing Statesman of the times, we regret that he should be looked upon only as the representative of his peculiar State, South Carolina. The overthrow of the Slave-power, and of Slavery, may, perhaps, date from the day, when the United States shall wrow her right to subjugate her neighbors from the love of conquest. Mr. Calhoun's ridiculous assertion—made in the face of the history of the whole world, till within a few hundred years—that the capacity of the dark complexioned races for self-government, may turn out to be a sad prophecy of the inevitability of a Government embracing races of such differing characters as the negro, the Indian, the Mexican, Spanish, and the White.

To the speech of Mr. Hale, we need not call attention. We have omitted, and cut short, much other matter to make room for it; in this paper, certain that great anxiety will be felt to hear from one who occupies so large a share of the public attention.

The Mexican War is the only subject of any consequence that is receiving the attention of Congress. One thing, at least, we wish the people might learn from the proceedings of this House, but especially that of Representatives—that the Whigs are no more opposed to the War, than the guerillas of Mexico are to sacking the baggage-wagon. The wonder is, that they believe they can deceive anybody; but that is eclipsed by the still greater wonder, that anybody should be deceived. The talk of Clay and Webster, and of all the lesser lights among the Whigs, who have followed their example, in denouncing the War, or the "lying Preamble," declared it the duty of the Government to withdraw the American forces from Mexico, is *not at present withheld*. It means nothing, and is meant to signify nothing, but opposition to the other party, for presidential purposes. The utmost limit of the Resolutions of Mr. Hudson, of Massachusetts, fairly tested the temper of the House. As they had not been received when we went to press last week, we publish them now, and earnestly ask for them the attention of our readers:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be directed to enquire into the expediency of requesting the President of the United States to withdraw to the east bracch of the Rio Grande, our army now in Mexico, and propose to the Mexican Government, forthwith, a treaty of peace, on the following terms, viz:—

1. That we will relinquish all claim for indemnity for the expenses of the war.

2. That the boundary between the two countries shall be established at or near the desert between the Nueces and the Rio Del Norte.

3. That Mexico shall be held to pay all just claims which existed against her at the commencement of the war.

4. That a Convention shall be entered into between the two nations to provide for the liquidation of said claims.

They were voted down by a majority of more than *three to one*—41 to 137—and this, be it remembered, where the Whigs are in the ascendancy. If they are opposed to the War—if they want to see it ended—if they want to do justice to Mexico—if they want to enter into an honorable peace—what would better answer the purpose than the propositions of Mr. Hudson? But what can be clearer than that, as a party, they are anxious, and determined to continue the war, notwithstanding their canting professions to the contrary?

Since the above vote was passed, the Whigs of the House have insulted the Government again by the enactment of another contemptible farce, in vote against the War. To a proposition to vote a gold medal to General Taylor, and thanks to those under him, Mr. Ashman proposed to add to the words, "Engaged as they were in upholding the rights and honour of the country:" the words, "in a war unnecessarily and unconstitutionally begun by the President of the United States." And this amendment was passed by a strict party vote of 85 to 81.

If "unnecessary and unconstitutional," why not end it? Only because that is precisely the thing they do not mean to do, and would, if necessary, prevent others from doing. The whole conduct of the Democratic party, and their defence of the war as right, is refreshing and noble, after the sickening hypocrisy of the Whigs, under such leadership as the New York Tribune, and Boston Atlas.

Governor Young's Message.

This lengthy document, which would half fill one side of our paper, we do not deem of importance enough to publish entire. Our readers, we presume, do not expect it. Those out of the State would consider it as spoiling good paper, and those in the State, would only care to pick out of it, here and there, a fact, which can be put in less space than six columns.

On the 30th of last month, the indebtedness of the State was as follows:—General Fund Debt, $6,139,840 86, Canal Debt, $16,743,749 57, the liability on account of Rail Roads, $1,563,000, making an aggregate of $24,446,590 57. The revenues from the Canals for the year ending 30th September, last, were $3,472,686 60. The expenses for the same period were $643,766 68, leaving a surplus revenue of $2,829,718 52. From this sum is to be deducted, $1,850,000, pledged by the Constitution to the enlargement of the Erie, and the completion of the Genesee Valley, and Black River Canals. The receipt of tolls since September last, amount to $1,419,063 75.

The amount of State Stocks, exclusive of the original issue, and nine month's interest on the Canal Debt, not deducting the amount redeemed, is $1,924,065 67. The amount derived from the Sinking Fund, and one tenth of the mill tax, for 1845, and 1846, is $1,102,548.51, leaving a deficiency unprovided for on the 1st of July, of $821,517,16.

The income for the last fiscal year of the United States Deposite Fund, was $262,370,76, and of the Common School Fund, $131,554,21. The amount paid for teachers, and rate bills for the last year, was $1,068,230 55. From the returns for the year ending 30th June last, the number of children between the ages of five and sixteen, is 700,443 and the number of children taught in the Common Schools during the same period was 748,347. During the last year theretaxes been paid for books $82,890 85, and there are now in the District Libraries 1,300,984. The amount from the interest on the Literary Fund, together with that appropriated by the account of May last devoted to the support of Academies is $40,000.

The Governor suggests that some steps be taken by *State litigation* to settle the question of the Manorial Titles. He also recommends, that henceforth the Public Lands be sold only to actual settlers.

The Governor expresses the hope, that in case of any further requisitions of troops to carry on the war with Mexico, the Legislature will be prompt in making the necessary appropriations. He endorses to the full extent, the doctrine of "our country, right or wrong." He seems to have a vague notion that it is of some consequence that a nation should do right, but he is entirely certain, that as long as she is enacting wrong, a true patriot will do all in his power to help her, and be silent as to the right, till such time as it shall please the rulers to cease the wrong-doing. The doctrine reduced to the simplest elements is this: A national wrong should be opposed before it is commenced, and after it is finished, is most unanswerable argument; but while it is committe we must do all we can to aid and abet it. To contemplate wrong is wrong, and deserving of condemnation, but to do wrong is right, and deserving of assistance. We do not find that the Governor has any application of this sort of morality to any other public villainy than that of the Mexican War, or offers any such assistance to the private rascality which distinguishes most of the volunteers before their enlistment.

The Old Way and the New.

That excellent representative of the Christianity of the United States, the A. B. C. F. M. has a way of its own of conversing such Heathen as it thinks worth the trouble. If it is loose in its estimation of the crime of bigamy in some places, it makes up for it in severity towards a kindred crime in others. She, with it, is a question of latitude, and we should not be at all surprised at its missionaries condemning slaveholders to death, where it could be done with impunity. Everything depends upon circumstances. The Boston Times makes the following edifying statement:

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—A correspondent of the *Elite*, a newspaper published in the native language, under the direction of the American missionaries, complains of the deposit of prostitution in Lahaina, and Honolulu, and sends an arrgent appeal to the editor, the *Rev.* Richard Armstrong, in these words:—"Go you to the chiefs—You, sir, where are the chiefs? I make known to you that the privy council are the chiefs at the present time. You, together with them, devise some measures for suppressing this offence. You say to this privy council, make a new law."

The editor, in reply to this appeal, suggests the following for a law, to be rigidly enforced:—

"For the first offence of moe kolohe, all the property of the offender shall be confiscated to the Government, and he or she be flogged with a rope, and confined for a time in irons.

"For the second offence, the offender shall be taken to the ocean, *and held under water till as nearly dead as possible*, then allowed to recover breath, and again *submerged to the point of suffocation*, and so on to be *repeated five times, if endurable*, and the convict then banished to another land.

"For the third offence, the offenders shall be hanged *until dead*, according to the word of God. Leviticus, xx. 10."

This short method with sinners reminds us very forcibly of another story, told in the book referred to by the Rev. Editor, and which is so much read, so little understood, and made responsible for so many sorts of wickedness. We copy it, and commend it, by way of contrast, to the attention of any of the members or missionaries of the A. B. C. F. M. who care enough for any of the Heathen this side of the Atlantic or Pacific Oceans, to read an Anti-Slavery paper:

And the Scribes and Pharisees brought unto him a woman, taken in adultery; and when they had set her in the midst,

They said unto him, Master, this woman was taken in adultery, in the very act.

Now, Moses, in the law, commanded us, that such should be stoned: but what sayest thou?

This they said, tempting him, that they might have to accuse him. But Jesus stooped down, and with his finger wrote on the ground, as though he heard them not.

So when they continued asking him, he lifted up himself, and said unto them, He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone at her.

And again he stooped down and wrote on the ground.

And they which heard it, being convicted by their own conscience, went out one by one, beginning at the eldest, even unto the last: and Jesus was left alone, and the woman standing in the midst.

When Jesus had lifted up himself, and saw none but the woman, he said unto her, Woman, where are those thine accusers? hath no man condemned thee?

She said, no man, Lord.

And Jesus said unto her, Neither do I condemn thee: go, and sin no more.

The Secretary of the American Unitarian Association an ex-Slaveholder.

According to a statement made in the last Christian World, in reply to an article in the Liberator, the Secretary of the American Unitarian Association, the Rev. Mr. Elliot, late of St. Louis, was, till quite recently, a slaveholder. He became so, however, according to the "World," from purely disinterested and benevolent motives. At her own earnest entreaty, he purchased a woman, to prevent her being sold away; and as there was no pecuniary profit on arrangement, that her wages were passed to her credit, till they amounted to the sum he had advanced for her, when she was to become free. In the meantime, she was legally his property.

The benevolence of the act amounts to this: that the Rev. Mr. Elliot consented to advance a few hundred dollars to a woman—perhaps a member of his own church—to save her from a fate infinitely worse than death. But in order to secure this investment in human flesh and bones, he held the woman as his property, to him and his heirs. It was a small loan, at best, with little interest, perhaps with, according to the laws of the State, the most questionable security. We confess, however, strange it may seem to the editor of the World, that if Mr. Elliot's title to the character of a benevolent man, rests on no broader foundation than such a transaction, we have very little admiration to spare for it. Such cases are, by no means, uncommon among slaveholders.

In the present instance, before the woman's wages amounted to her value in the human shambles of St. Louis,—a period of years, probably—the Rev. Mr. Elliot was a slaveholder. He had bought his sister in the Lord, for a price, and held her as a slave. His motive was a good one, and so was the Rev. Mr. Ely's, whose "boy" is now—if he has not already reached the end of the allotted term of seven years, of life granted, by calculation, to a slave at the Southwest—dragging out his miserable existence on a plantation down the river. It was the good luck of Mr. Elliot's slave that saved her from a similar fate. By making her a loan, he gave her a chance of being a free woman. As it turned out it was a good speculation for her, and her master lost nothing by it. If she had died, he would have lost his money, or a part of it. If he had died, or become insolvent, she would have lost the money she had already paid towards her own purchase of her self, and would have remained a slave still. If, on the Reverend owner, and he had paid the price demanded for her, and become free at the moment, by refusing to become her owner, trusting to her to pay the amount advanced, the act would have been one of true benevolence. As it was, we think there is better reason for congratulating the woman that her master was spared to be a Secretary of the Unitarian Association, than there is for congratulating the Association in its choice of a Secretary.

A "Bold Dragoon."—Col. Harney, of the Dragoons, whose praise is in all the papers, as one who has distinguished himself in Mexico by his bravery, is now in this Washington, and he says one of the letter-writers, "like most men of real merit, modest and unassuming in his manner and deportment." The Christian World puts the modest merit of this bold dragoon in a striking light. The most distinguished act of his Mexican campaign was the hanging of the Irish deserters; and this cruel and savage act of a civilized transaction, unparalleled in the history of any civilized nation, seems natural enough when we learn, that this Harney, as the World asserts, is the very man who, a few years since, in St. Louis, stood over his husband, by the hot irons, or the whip, and drove her husband, by the hot irons, or the whip, and drove her husband, by the act of slaveholding, which, if published, not one in ten could be induced to believe true.* It appears that the master or mistress, or both, suspected the unfortunate wretch of hiding a number of keys which were missing; and to extort some explanation, which, it is more than probable, the slave was unable to do, as her mistress, or any other person, her master, Major Harney, an officer of our army, had her whipped for three successive days, and in succession every week, for three days each during the time, until her flesh was so lacerated and torn, that it was impossible for the jury to say whether it had been done with a whip or not; for after the fourth week she was tortured to death. It appears also that the husband of this dark and injured woman had become suspected of telling some neighbour what was going on at home, which Major Harney commenced torturing him, until the man broke down in his mind, and ran into the Mississippi and drowned himself. The man was a pious and very industrious slave, perhaps not surpassed by any in this place. The woman has been in the family of John Shackford, Esq. the present door-keeper of the Senate of the United States, for many years; was considered an excellent servant—was the mother of a number of children, and I believe was sold into the family where she met her fate, as matter of consolence, to keep her from being sent below."

* The following is the newspaper notice referred to: An inquest was held at the dwelling-house of Major Harney, in this city, on the 27th instant, by the coroner, on the body of Hannah, a slave. The jury, on their oaths, returned the following as the testimony of physicians and several other witnesses, found, that the said slave came to her death by wounds inflicted by William S. Harney."

Such is the stuff of which Mexican heroes are made.

Mr. Rogers's Property again.—The Boston Chronotype says, on the authority of the Lynn Pioneer, that Henry C. Wright has in his possession a certificate from a New Hampshire Judge of Probate, that N. P. Rogers died possessed of an estate of $23,000. This, we take it, is evidence that cannot be gainsaid, and settles a question which will help some of our friends to a right understanding of other matters connected with the same person.

Notes on New Books.

Poems by James Russell Lowell. Second Series. Cambridge: Published by George Nichols. Boston: B. B. Mussey & Co.: 1848.

Most of these poems have appeared in the newspapers, and are familiar to our readers. They have already won their way to popular favour, and will be welcomed as old and familiar friends. It is rare for one so young as Lowell to earn his place so early among a nation's poets, but he is firmly seated as among the very first of this country. One need not be a prophet to predict that the future will not disturb him where he will be acknowledged as the chiefest. He is a poet not only of the present, but of the future; and in his stirring anti-slavery lyrics proves how well he understands the mission of the true poet, and the want of to-day in his own country. Among the poems of this volume, which are here published for the first time, is "The Present Crisis," which we have given on out outside—cannot escape the notice of the reader. As a whole it is very beautiful, and some parts of it are as full of a tender and touching sorrow, as anything we have ever read.

Blackwood's Magazine, for December.—The present number of Blackwood is the last of the American edition of the present volume. An arrangement, we understand, is completed between Messrs. Scott & Co. and the Edinburgh publishers, by which the reprint is to be discontinued, and the original edition to take its place.

The best, and the leading article is an admirably written review of the prose works of Emerson. The reception which Mr. Emerson has met abroad, and the assertion in Blackwood of his remarkable though uneven power, as a writer, will probably secure for him a wider circle of readers than he has ever yet been awarded him. His unquestionable genius is not recognized by his own countrymen. "How I came in he a Slaven," an amusing essay upon dress; "An Unpublished French Novel;" "The Widow of Glencoe," a tale of cruel massacre in the Highlands in 1692; "Peans of the Athenian Navy;" "Our Currency, our Trade, and our Tariff," a high Tory paper, are the remaining articles.

Hewitt's Journal, for December. Crosby & Nichols, Boston; Francis & Co. New York, Agents.

This number is decidedly an improvement on any that have preceded it. To all Abolitionists it will be peculiarly valuable for an excellent portrait of the late Thomas Clarkson, with a brief sketch of his life. Mr. Howitt continues his papers on British India, and we are glad to see a Journal of so extensive a circulation as we presume this to be, taking so decided a stand upon this important question. The articles on Capital Punishment, by Frederick Rowton, are full of valuable facts on that subject. The Weekly Record of important events, the Tales, and Poetry, are all spirited, and well written. From the second we copy the following characteristic letter from Frederick Douglass to Miss Griffiths, which will interest our readers:

LYNN, (Mass.) October 13, 1847

Kind Friend:—Please accept my warmest and sincerest thanks, and through you those of my dear fellow kind friends who have cooperated with you in presenting to me the most excellent and valuable collection of books, pamphlets, tracts, and papers, which, through your own persevering industry, have just come to hand.

Words are too weak and insipid to express the depth of interest and of my gratitude and of my high and appropriate testimonial. I am as well pleased with the manner as the matter of your noble present. Free from all ostentatious parade and pretentious ornaments, it comes the free gift of free and confiding hearts. Such a gift, in my estimation, outweighs a thousand times the value of the richest and costliest bargain. If it be more blessed to give than to receive, you have your reward, and it must be great to exceed mine.

You will the more readily understand my pleasure at receiving such a gift, when I tell you that but a few years ago, (it seems a century to me now) I was a slave, and used in fishing from the muddy street gutters of Baltimore, scattered pages of the Bible, that I knew not its precious contents. Had any one given me a Testimonial then, I should have felt myself hlest, indeed. What a contrast is my present to my former condition! Then I was a slave, now a free man; then degraded, now respected; then ignorant, despised, neglected, unknown, and nameless, now I am surrounded by the kind friends, the sons of a republican slave plantation; now, my friends and benefactors, people of both hemispheres. To heaven the praise belongs!

Amin, dear friend, accept my thanks, and in a very especial manner extend them to Wm. and Mary Howitt, Caroline Bowring, Dr. Bowring, Mrs. Gilpin, to Messrs. Chambers, and others, who kindly contributed to assist you in making up the valuable present. With my best wishes that you receive my humble assurance that the cause on behalf of which you have become interested in my welfare, will not suffer by your kindness to me.

With sincere gratitude, I am very respectfully yours,

F. DOUGLASS.

The People's Journal for December has not reached us, but we presume, from notices we have seen of it in other papers, that it maintains its character.

The Child's Friend. Elizr Lee Follen, Editor.—This little monthly is, as we have before said, the most excellent periodical of the kind with which we are acquainted, and must be gladly welcomed by its youthful readers.—Its character could not be other than it is under the care of Mrs. Follen, whose name is a guarantee for all which she writes, and which she has written, and generally conveys some practical truth, there are frequent translations from entertaining and instructive French and German works, which give to it additional interest and value.

This Week's Paper.

Fourth Page.—*Poetry*: The Changeling. *Miscellany*: The Daughters of Magdalen; A Rival to Ether—Chloroform; Religious Freedom; The Downfall of Indo Rahher; Extract from a Letter of Kant: Women vs. Ladies; A Pardon—For Nothing; Gleanings from Foreign Papers.

First Page.—*Pro slavery*: Report of the Senate of South Carolina; Frederick Douglass. *Selections*: The Amistad Case; The Slave Trade in Virginia; Greek and Slavery; Gen. Cass's Letter; Speech of John C. Calhoun.

Second Page.—Speech of John P. Hale; Emancipation in St. Bartholomew.

Married.

In Walworth, Wayne county, (N. Y.) on the 29th of December, by the Rev. Mr. Fay, Mr. William Howland to Miss Phebe Jane Smith, all of Walworth.

Died.

In Williamson, Wayne county, (N. Y.) on the morning of the 21st of December, of typhus fever, Eliza A. youngest daughter of Griffith M. and Eliza M. Cooper, aged 20 years 6 months and 8 days.

On the morning of the 29th ultimo, Mary Master, widow of the late William Master, in the 78th year of her age.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign.

Washington, Jan. 5th, 1848.

Recall of Gen. Scott—Trial of Gens. Worth and Pillow, and Col. Duncan—Absent Officers Ordered to Mexico.—Gen. Scott is said to have been recalled from Mexico by the unanimous vote of his successor has not transpired. Rumor mentions several Generals, but the one who received the appointment, if any, is not yet known.

Generals Worth and Pillow, and Col. Duncan have been ordered to Vera Cruz, where a Court Martial has been convened to try them upon the charges which caused their arrest by Gen. Scott.

Orders have been received from Gen. Scott, requesting the absence of the army now in the United States, on leave of absence, to return to the seat of war at the earliest practicable day, and resume their respective commands in the army.

I give you the above news as I received it, upon authority generally believed reliable. It is currently circulated and credited throughout the city. H.

Hon. Washington Hunt, of New York, has been confined by sickness for some days to his bed.—*Tribune.*

Total,

447	Ann Feeler, Constantia, N Y	$1 00
447	James S. Douglass	1 00
447	J. D. Chittenden, Central Square, N Y	1 00
447	Joseph Cooper, "	1 00
447	Dr. J. Mathie, "	1 00
447	Alvan Briggs, "	1 00
447	B. G. Lewis, "	1 00
447	Charles Raymond, "	1 00
447	Robert L. Lawsoo, Hastings, N Y	1 00
447	Rev. A. Lawrence, Richland, N Y	1 00
447	Wm. W. Paine, "	1 00
447	John Holmes, South Richland, N Y	1 00
447	Isaac Wilson, New York	1 00
447	Geo. W. Robinson, Baldwinsville, N Y	1 00
447	John Jewett, Clyde, N Y	1 00
432	John G. Neil, Showhegan, Maa	1 00
433	S Smith, West Harwich, Mass	1 00
384	S. Smallwood, Mexicoville, N Y	1 00
446	Kittle & Kilty, "	1 00
446	Minerva Ames, "	1 00
446	Solomon Peck, "	1 00
446	T. W. Peck, New Haven, N Y	1 00
446	Hezekiah Nichols, "	1 00
446	Levi Laing, Waterloo, N Y	1 00
433	R. P. Mosher, "	1 00
433	Joseph Wells, "	1 00
385	Benjamin Tripps, Marengo, N Y	1 00
432	F. C. Mansfield, Warren, Mass	1 00
432	Negro Seekey, Bristol, R I	1 00
441	George Bradley, Lowell Mass	1 00
447	Jasper Dumass, Hanibalville, N Y	1 00
447	Zenas Dunton, "	1 00
447	John Draper, "	1 00
447	James D. Curtis, "	1 00
447	Hiram Hall, Oswego, N Y	1 00
447	Seymor Coe, "	1 00
447	Willet Mosharn, "	1 00
396	S. Hewlett, Hempstead, N Y	25
521	Cyrus Pierce, West Newton, Mass	2 00
521	Rev. J. F. Clarke, Boston, Mass	2 00
416	Lucelia Tarbor, Brooklyn, Ct.	1 00
447	Wm. Greene, Wilkesville, O	1 00
447	George M. Bartlett, Jr. Fresnio, "	75
496	A. L. Haskell, Chelsea, Mass	1 44
382	M. Knowell, Tottington,	1 62
457	Miss Hannah Ashton, Wales,	1 62
507	Mathew Walton, Manchester,	2 62
510	James Hewerton, Dublin, Ireland	5 00
441	Francis Bishop, Exeter, England	1 62
469	Miss Henzell, Carrick, Ireland	81
468	Joseph Barker,	2 25
468	Richard Allen, Dublin, Ireland,	1 62
487	Isabel Jennings, (for 1846,) Cork, Ire.	2 83
	Cork Society, (2 copies,)	7 66
	Jane Jennings, 1847,	1 62
	Cork Society, 2 copies, do.	3 25
468	Miss Fair,	1 62
		80 58

Donations.

Collections (by E. D. H.) at Lansingville, N Y		50
"	at Unadilla, N Y	1 18
"	at Otego, N Y	1 79
S. J. May, jr. Boston, on account pledge,		10 00
		17 46
Total,		$98 04

FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer.

☞ Notice.—By the post-office law now in force, publishers of newspapers are permitted to send, in their papers to subscribers, bills unreceipted; but a receipted bill subjects the receiver to letter postage. Our subscribers, therefore, will find a bill, unreceipted of course, in their papers at the expiration of the time to which they have paid. The number to which the subscription is acknowledged above, and the whole number of the paper to which each subscriber has paid precedes his name.

NOTICES.

Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

The Annual Meetiag of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Boston on Wednesday and Thursday, January 26th and 27th, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. Its members and friends, and all who feel an interest in the paramount question of American Slavery, are strongly urged to give their attendance. If, in the eventful history of this county, there ever was a time for those who profess to be the friends of Freedom, really promptly and openly to show their banner, and to grudge nothing of time or money in the vindication of her sacred cause, that time is assuredly the present. The great question of DISUNION—of a withdrawal of the Free from the Slave States—will be prominent in the discussions of the meeting. The music of every Christian and Patriot should be—"NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!"

FRANCIS JACKSON, Pres't.

Edmond Quincy, Sec'y.

William. S. Brown,

As Agent for the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows:

Leominster, Saturday January, 8.
Lancaster, Tuesday " 11.
Boston, Thursday, " 13.

Stephen S. Foster,

An Acent for the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society will lecture as follows:

At Blackstone, Saturday evening and Sunday, January 8th and 9th.

At Millboro', Tuesday and Wednesday, January 11th and 12th.

At Northboro', Thursday and Friday, 13th and 14th.

Parker Pillsbury,

An Agent for the Massachusetts Anti Slavery Society, will lecture as follows:

At Plymouth, Sunday January, 9th.
At Duxbury, Tuesday " 11th.
At Pembroke, Thursday " 13th.

Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society:

A quarterly meeting of the Plymouth County (Old Colony,) A. S. Society, will be holden in the *Free Church of Town Hall*) in Abington, on the first Saturday and Sunday in January, 1848, commencing at 10 o'clock, and continuing through each day and evening.

We trust the friends of the cause will assemble in round and goodly numbers. We invite also the apostolic, the indifferent, and the careless, to unite with us and participate in our deliberations. An interesting meeting is anticipated as Stephen S. Foster, Parker Pillsbury, Samuel May, Jr. and others will be present.

H. H. BRIGHAM, Secretary,
S. Abington, Dec. 10, 1847.

Convention at Pineville, Pa.

An Anti-Slavery Convention will be held in Pineville Hall, on Saturday and Sunday January 15th and 16th, commencing at 2 o'clock, P. M. C. M. Burleigh, Mary Grew, and other speakers will probably be present.

Information Wanted

Of Lionel Jackson a colored boy of seventeen years of age, who left Northampton, (Mass.) in October last in company with his mother. On the 26th of October they took passage on board the canal boat Wilson, at Albany, for Syracuse, on their way to Oswego, whither they were going. While the boat was being towed up the pier between eight and nine o'clock in the evening, the boy went on shore, and told his mother he would return immediately, but from that time he has not been heard of. The boy had on when he left the boat an iron gray overcoat, sheepskin cap, pantaloons and a spring blue hat. He has a scar over each eye, squints slightly, comparatively light complexion for a coloured person. He left his best clothes and twenty dollars in money with his mother. Any information respecting the boy will be thankfully received by his afflicted mother, Susan Jackson, Sehenectady.

Windham County A. S. Society.

On Tuesday, January 18th, 1848, the friends of the slave in Windham county, will hold a Convention at Williamsnatic, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. and continuing through the day and evening.

Henry C. Wright and John M. Spear, will attend and address the meeting.

Friends of humanity, listen to this[call and respond] by a general attendance.

The cause of human freedom demands efforts, zealous and earnest at our hands; who will turn aside from the high and holy obligations of duty to the oppressed?

In behalf of the Society,

James B. Whitcomb, Pres.

Lucina Burleigh, Sec.

Anti-Slavery Fair at West Winfield

On January 26th and 27th, 1848.

The friends of the slave are invited to make preparations for our next Fair, to be held at the time above mentioned. There is no time to be lost. The slave is still toiling, toiling, toiling,—hopeless, helpless, desolate.—Woman,—aye, a million of women are even now given up to the tender mercies of the unfeeling slaveholder. In the name of these outraged ones, we ask each and all of you to do something,—more than what you can, do all that you can, to hasten their deliverance. Ask your neighbours to help you. Many of them will willingly give their aid if you will only invite them. Prejudice is giving way. A spirit of inquiry is abroad. Freedom is gaining ground. Now is the time for effort.

Charles Leeon Remond, E. D. Hudson, Lewis Hayden, J. C. Hathaway, and other speakers will be present.

Dolly Thomas	Miranda A. E. Greene
Sarah Guild	Phebe Backus
Hannah Bucklin	Laura Eldred
Emeline Murdock	Julia Ann Eaton
Henrietta Bisby	Laura Turner
Eveline Rider	Sophiora Thomas
Alpha Thomas	Laura Coburn
Susan Brown	Amanda Harding.

Advertisements.

FREE PRODUCE STORE,
Free Labour Dry Goods & Groceries
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

New goods, just received:
Fine shirting and sheeting muslin, bleached and brown.
Satin stripe. Fine 6-4 plaid muslin.
Also, on hand, heavy muslins, of different widths.
Muslin de lain, and plain, neatly figured, all wool.
Linens, warranted free from cotton.
"Manchester" ginghams of an prior quality, various styles.
2d quality do. assorted patterns.
Calico, do. do.
Colored cambrics and Canton flannel, assorted colors.
Bleached and brown do. do. do.
Colored table-cloths, in stations of linen.
Cotton holi's, assorted styles,
Long and half hose, woven and heavy.
Apron and furnitur- cheek.
Cotton twilled pantaloon stuff.
Knitting cotton, various fine, bleached, brown, and coloured.
Cotton laps and wadding, white and coloured. Also,
Refined loaf, c nshed, and pulverized sugar.
Brown sugar, good quality, of different grades, by the barrel, cwt, or pound, at reduced prices.
Sugar-hon-e and West India molasses, good quality.
Rice, coffee, and chocolate.

Super or Teas, Selected with care, for family as *or stores, viz*: Oolong, Souchong, and other black teas, Also, green tea of superior quality.

Various spices and confectionary, &c. &c. The whole stock exclusively of free labor goods, to which the subscriber would invite the attention of country merchants, as well as his friends and the public generally.

Pains will be taken to satisfy customers as to the goods being all that they are sold for—or no sale.

Lamoua. None should purchase, without making care ful inquiries.

GEORGE W. TAYLOR,
(Successor to Joel Fisher.)
Northwest corner Fifth and Cherry sts.
Philadelphia, 3d mo. 25th, 1847.—1y.*

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this office, "*The Legion of Liberty, and Force of Truth*," third edition.—This work contains about 230 pages of close reading; 300 eminent authorities, and about 60 illustrative engravings. Price 37 1-2 cents, in paper, and 50 cents, in paper covers. S. J. May, jr. license this document to those who purchase a number of copies.

Also, the *Condition, Influence, Rights, and Appeal of Women*, from various authors, 12 1-2 cents.

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Corrected weekly for the Standard.

ASHES.		**FLAX**	
Duty, 20 per cent ad val. per 100lbs		Duty: free per cent. ad val.	
Pots, 1st sort 1846 7 5-8@	8 00	Russia per lb.	8@ 9
Pearl "	8 00	**FEATHERS**	
BEESWAX.		Duty: 20 per cent. ad val.	
Duty: 80 per cent. ad val.		Foreign per lb.	61 @ 62
Cuba, white, per lb —	@34 —	American, yellow, "	58 @ —
American, yellow, "	@34 —	Live, American	68 @ 85
BRISTLES.		**HAIR.** Duty: 100 lbs.	
Duty: 8 per cent. ad val.		North River in bales	81 @ 82
St. Pet'sbg, 1st sort lb. .30 @ 1.33		**HEMP.**	
do. 2d do.	@ —	Duty, 20 per cent. ad val.	
Olenbe, grayish white 1.30 @ 1.36		First sort 1846 lb.	6@ 6½
Siberian " 1.30 @ —		Manilla, "	6@ —
American " .60 @ .65		**LEATHER.** (Sole)	
COCOA.		Duty, 20 per cent. ad val.	
Duty, 30 per cent. ad val.		Oak per lb.	20 @ 22
Liverpool, Grenada lot lb. 6@ 9.		Hemlock, "	20 @ 22
Venezuela, coarse 7@ 8.00		Hemlock, Rigt	14 @ 16½
fine 8@ 8.50		Slaughter, "	14 @ 16
Sidney and Pictou 6.00 @ 6.50		Buenos Ayres, "	14 @ 16
Antigua, Jamaica & other 6.00 @ 7.00		Rio Janeiro, "	14 @ 16
DOMESTICS.		poor do.	7 @ 10
Shirtings, brown 5-4 6 @ 6 50		**TIMBER.**	
do. 7-8 — @ —		Thomaston per bbl	75 @ .88
do. bleached 6 @ 6 50		**LUMBER.**	
do. S. I. do. 7 @ 9		Duty: Timber and dressed, 20	
Sheetings, brown 4-4 5 @ 5 50		boards, timber, &c. shaped for	
do. 5-4 10 @ 11		ships, 10 per cent. ad val. Pine	
do. 6-4 12 @ 13		boards, 1 inch thick per M.	
do. 7-8 9 @ 10		Clear, 1st quality	38 @ 40
Calicoes, blue 5 @ 6		do. 2d do.	28 @ 30
do. fancy 6 @ 12		do. 3d do.	18 @ 20
Plaids 6 @ 12		Pine, merchantable	16 @ 18
Kentucky jeans, 16 @ —		do. Gr. Isl. W. O.	—@ —
Seersucker 8 @ 10		do. Gr. Isl. Mill run	14 @ 15
Checks 4-4 8 @ 10		do. Ga. pat. plank	
Cotton Osnb. S. No. 1 6 @ —		do. Ga. pat. sheathing	
No. 2 — @ —		Plank Ga. yel. pine per	
Cotton yarn, No. 4 to 10 17 @ 19		M feet	27.50 @ —
do. 14 @ 19		Boards N. R. M. 6-4	35.00 @ 40.00
do. 20 @ 24		do. 5-4	30.00 @ 35.00
FLOUR & MEAL.		do. 4-4	14.00 @ 14.50
Duty, 20 per cent. ad val.		Albany, pine	14 @ —
Genesee per bbl. 6.87½ @ 6.50		Plank Alb. pine	12 @ 21
Ohio 6.12½ @ 6.18¾		Boards Alb. pine	12 @ 13.00
Mich

Poetry.

THE CHANGELING.

BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

I had a little daughter,
And she was given to me
To lead me gently backward
To the Heavenly Father's knee,
That I, by the force of nature,
Might in some dim wise divine
The depth of his infinite patience,
To this wayward soul of mine.

I know not how others saw her,
But to me she was wholly fair,
And the light of the heaven she came from
Still lingered and gleamed in her hair;
For it was as wavy and golden,
And as many changes took,
As the shadows of sun-gilt ripples
On the yellow bed of a brook.

To what can I liken her smiling
Upon me, her kneeling lover,
How it leaped from her lips to her eyelids,
And dimpled her whooly over,
Till her outstretched hands smiled also,
And I almost seemed to see
The very heart of her mother
Sending sun through her veins to me!

She had been with us scarce a twelvemonth,
And it hardly seemed a day,
When a troop of wandering angels
Stole my little daughter away;
Or perhaps these heavenly Zincali
But loosed the hampering strings,
And when they had opened her cage-door,
My little bird used her wings.

But they left in her stead a changeling,
A little angel child,
That seems like her bud in full blossom,
And smiles as she never smiled:
When I wake in the morning, I see it
Where she always used to lie,
And I feel as weak as a violet
Alone 'neath the awful sky;

As weak, yet as trustful also,
For the whole year long I see
All the wonders of faithful Nature,
Still worked for the love of me;
Winds wander, and dews drip earthward,
Rain falls, suns rise and set,
Earth whirls, and all hut to prosper
A poor little violet.

This child is not mine as the first was,
I cannot sing it to rest,
I cannot lift it up fatherly
And bless it upon my breast;
Yet it lies in my little one's cradle
And sits in my little one's chair,
And the light of the heaven she's gone to
Transfigures her golden hair.

Miscellany.

From the Last Incarnation.

THE DAUGHTERS OF MAGDALEN.

Shortly after this, the Christ remembered the woman of Samaria and Magdalen in the midst, and how many sins were forgiven because she had loved much. And he, who had not disdained to descend even into hell, to deliver the souls of those whom he had reasoned, went in the evening through the streets of the great city, seeking the poor sinning women.

And on seeing them weeping under the light of the lamps, with a smile on their lips and death in their heart, with flowers on their brow and their feet in the mud, he wept, thinking of Mary. And he looked at them with infinite sadness, at the thought that each of those unfortunates had a soul and a heart.

One of them having approached him, he looked at her sorrowfully, and said: "My daughter, what do you desire of me?"

"That thou wouldst forgive me," replied she; for she had recognized him.

Jesus said to her: "You know me because you have suffered much—poor child! Who think they can vouch? I can forgive you, but how can I enable you to forgive yourself? Did not my father create you to live pure, and to become a mother? How, then, have you fallen into this horrible abyss of shame?

"Because I could no longer live, and because I had not strength to die," replied the poor woman, weeping.

"And in order to live you have condemned yourself to die every day," said Jesus to her; "what, then, did you find so desirable in life?"

"Master," returned she, "when men pay me that they may outrage me, it is not I who am guilty of the evil which they do me to my body, for I had no heart hands on myself, I should have been obliged to answer before God for the crime of my death."

"Woman, you reason justly," said Jesus. "You were weak, and society did not support you: therefore, you are a living accusation against it, and each of your humiliations shall be punished as a homicide. For each of those men who think they can possess you for a vile price, has had a mother; and he does not reflect that heaven had destined you also to be a mother. He has perhaps had a sister, and he does not reflect that you might be his sister.—Sometimes he has even a betrothed; and he does not ask himself what he would suffer if any one should thus degrade his betrothed. For every woman is a betrothed of humanity, and to each of them had God destined a husband.

"Withdraw, therefore, from me, O, my poor child! for my presence does you harm, and covers you with shame: you would wish to love me, and you dare not look upon me, because I am the pure man, and you are the poor, degraded woman.

"No, do not look at me, poor humiliated woman; but look at my image nailed to the cross, and bleed! For I do not break the bruised reed, and I do not tread under foot the still smoking flax.

"The world despises, and I love you because it has made you impure, and it despised me because I was pure. You see then that its judgments are iniquitous, and that they ought not to drive you to despair.

"Poor creature! why, then, should you ever weak, suffer now what would terrify the strongest natures! Do not fear my reproaches; I do not wish to add them to the regrets of your heart. The sin world has broken you, that is why I will have pity on you. When I was expiring on the cross, I saw at my feet Magdalen, the impure; and I was happy to die for her. For I love those whom the world abandons, and I bless those whom it outrages.

"Depart my daughter; and enclose your sorrow in your soul, like a hope. Weep in yourself, when the sad necessities of your life compel you to smile; for you have no chastity henceforth but in the tears of your heart.

"Never prostitute your soul, in order that your body may be purified by destruction; and that the remembrance of your fall may perish with your perishable form in the forgetfulness of the grave. The soul is immortal, and its sorrowful aspirations after virtue will live with it; the body is mortal, and its faults which come from it and are attached to it will go with it into death.

"Poor angel fallen into hell, be not therefore tired with looking towards heaven, and do not despair of your salvation, for those who have destroyed you are more criminal than you are; and you would have a right to cry out for vengeance against them."

"I forgive them," replied the woman, "for if they were better they would be happier; and how could they have been good to me, when they do not yet know how to be good to themselves?"

"Go in peace, my daughter, and hope for your deliverance," then, said the Christ. "You have not been virtuous, and perhaps that is the world's fault more than your own; but you are good, and that belongs to your heart and the world cannot take it from you. God will forgive you as you forgive those who have injured you. Be courageous, then, and try to free yourself from vice. Let no labour repel you; for you have suffered something still more severe—let us effort be too great for you; for you have needed many efforts to resign yourself in your abject condition.

"Courage! my daughter, rise up and hope! let your heart be pure in the first place: form again a virginity in your soul and God will not desert you.

"The world will never forgive you, because, being more criminal than you, it has neither the right nor the generosity to forgive. But God will love you as a father loves his prodigal son, and your very faults, which repentance will make eternal sources of sorrow to you, will become for you a subject story sufferings and claims to the crown of martyrdom."

Having said these words, the Christ departed, for the poor woman sobbed and could no longer listen to him.

Jesus afterwards passed before other women who did not recognize him, and to whom he did not speak, because they were mystified by vice and contented in their objectionable life, from love of disorder and hatred of good. He looked upon them as diseased persons fallen into delirium and prayed silently for them.

He saw others whose life was a continued drunkenness, and who intoxicated themselves in order to forget; and he compared them to those unfortunates who have lost their reason; but he pitied them the more because their madness was voluntary.

But he cursed none of those women, because they were all unhappy. He filled them, on the contrary, and loved them, because no one loves them.

But there were men who passed in the street and who insulted those unfortunates. He approached them and said to them: "You doubtless are modest, since you insult these women who have lost their modesty. You doubtless know the duty of chastity, since you insult these women who sell their deplorable complaisance. You doubtless respect the sex of your mother, and of her who is or will be to you the mother of your children, since you thus despise these poor women, who have lost all their maternal dignity."

"What is that to you?" replied those men rudely. "We do what pleases us; go your ways. Are you the defender of these creatures?"

Jesus said to them: "If these creatures are despicable, what name shall be given to you, to you who degrade them? For it is of your brutality that they are made the servants; and if there were no men like you, there would be no women like them.

"Now, you know that, according to the law of nature, the husband is the head of the family and society, and that he answers before men even for the disorders of his wife.

"Now, I tell you that, before God, the legitimate wife of the debauchee is the prostitute, and that he ought to be branded before men with all the disorders of her whom he habitually makes his companion.

"Now, as each man who unites himself intimately with woman, makes but one with her, when you outrage these poor creatures, your insults fall back upon yourselves and you alone deserve them."

On hearing this discourse, these men were filled with confusion and left the women with respect, for no one of them dared to insult or threaten Jesus, for he spoke boldly to them, and those who can insult women are naturally cowards.

They murmured among themselves and stammered insults and rude railleries in a low voice. But Jesus turned his back upon them and departed. And they did not suspect who it was that had just spoken to them.

From the Boston Courier.

A RIVAL TO ETHER—CHLOROFORM.

We have been reading a pamphlet which was received by one of our distinguished physicians, by the last English steamer, giving an account of a new Anæsthetic agent as a substitute for Sulphuric Ether, &c. by J. Y. Simpson, of the Edinburgh University. The writer has used ether very extensively since the discovery of its power of suspending patients, sufficiently to prevent all feeling pain while undergoing surgical operations, and in the meantime has been engaged in attempts to discover some other therapeutic agents for this purpose he has tried several patent drugs manufactured for experiment, by first-rate chemists. He has also tried the effects of several preparations upon himself. At last he has concluded that the article inferior, if not decidedly superior to any of the others is Chloroform, or the Perchloride of Formyle; and he is enabled to speak confidently of its effects, having tried it upto upwards of thirty individuals.

It was discovered by Soubeiran, in 1831, and more accurately by Liebig. Its composition was first accurately ascertained by Dumas, a French chemist, in 1835. It has been used by some practitioners internally, but as we have not been known to use it by inhalation—nor has any one discovered its anæsthetic properties till the date of Dr. Simpson's experiments.

Chloroform is a dense, limpid, colourless liquid, readily evaporating, and possessing an agreeable and fragrant fruit-like odour, and a sweet, pleasant taste. For the use as an anæsthetic, experiments have proved that it possesses many advantages over that article, as a much smaller quantity is required. Dr. Simpson has made many experiments upon himself, by insensible by six or seven inspirations of thirty drops. Its action is more rapid and complete, and the preliminary stage of excitement so often observed to all narcotising agents being curtailed, or indeed practically abolished, the patient has not the same degree of tendency to exhilaration and talking.

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Persons said to have inhaled it, and to have been [illegible] under the influence of it, to the number of thirty-two, and in every instance the patient has been [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]